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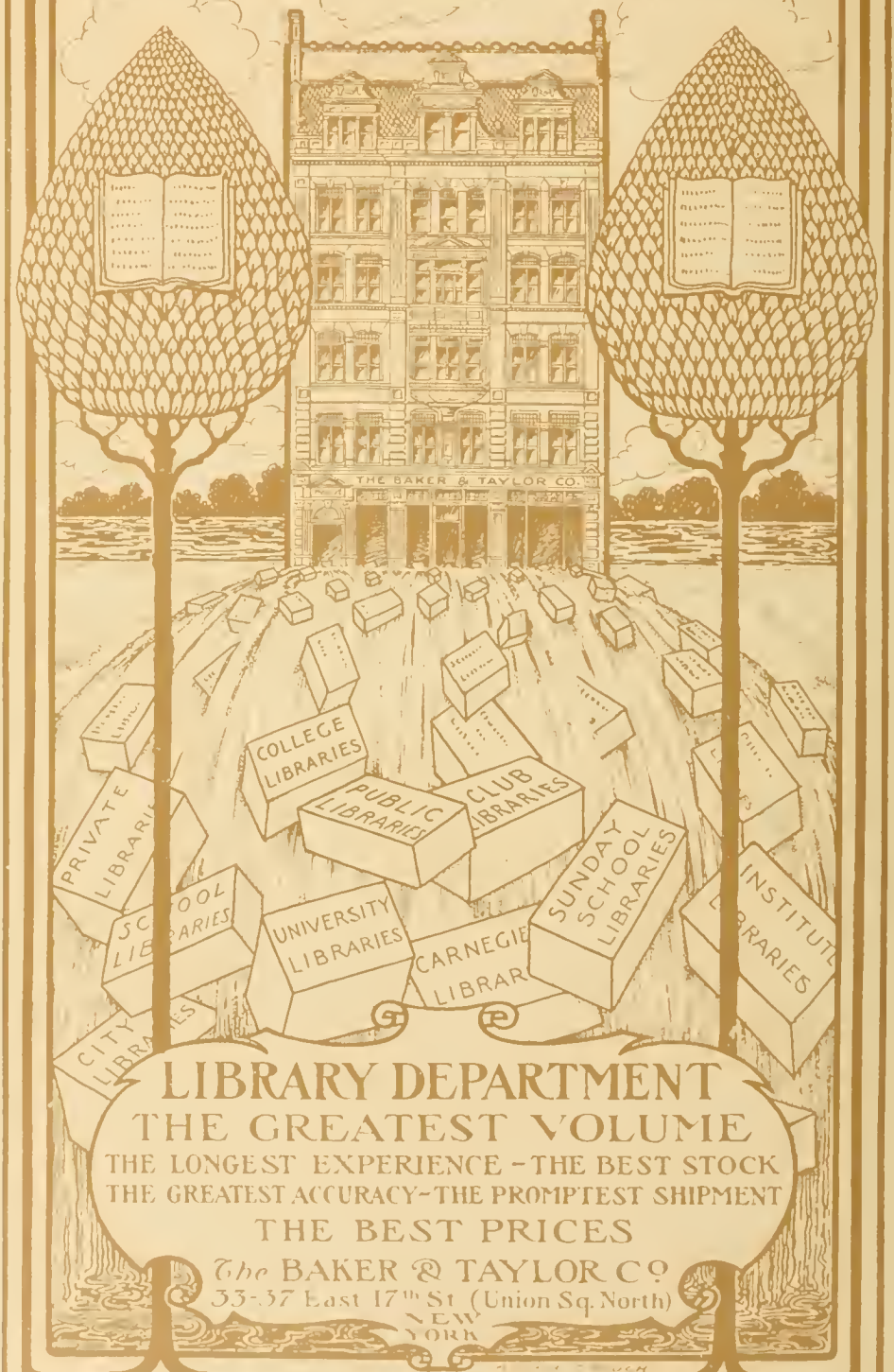

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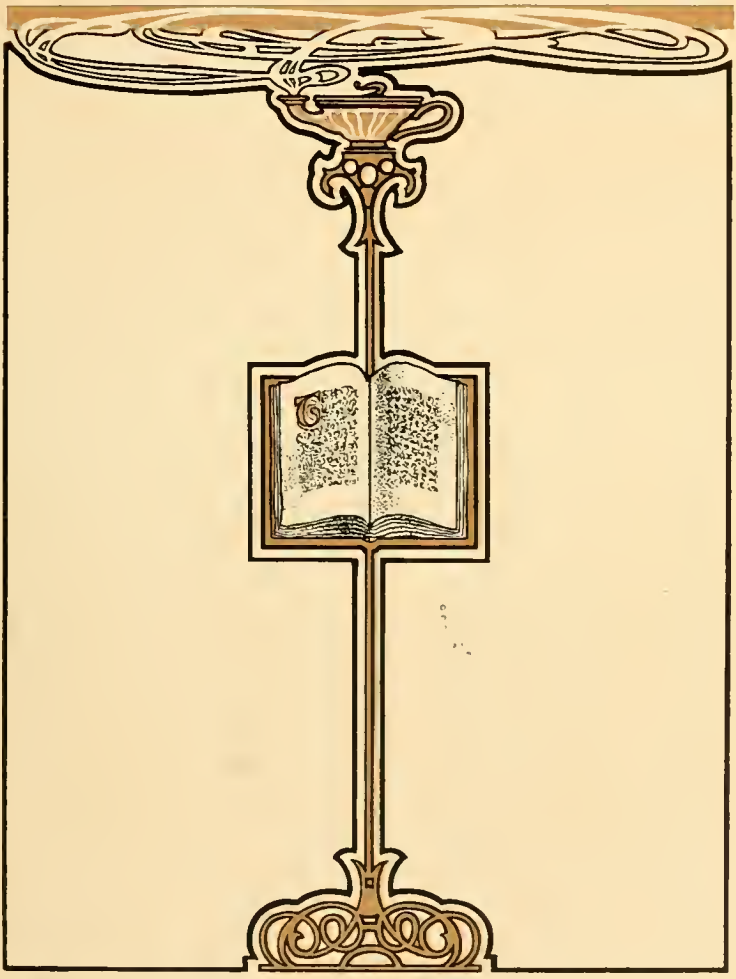

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
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WHEREIN WE TAKE PRIDE

THE Niagara Region, by which title the inland-stretching banks of our river, from Erie to Ontario, are known to man, touches the history of many persons, of many inventions, and of many branches of universal knowledge, at many points.

In the records of the American Indian, of France, of Great Britain, of Canada, and of the United States,

> "Its name is on their pages,
> And you cannot blot it out."

"Tell of its glory, and of its story, in half a dozen pages?" Impossible.

"Refer to a few of its many claims to renown?" Gladly.

Its narrative is "history," in the broadest and best sense; for it tells, not only of "wars and rumors of wars," but also of the religions, of the civilization, of the arts of peace, and of the progresses of many peoples.

It dates back, in Indian tradition, to the remotest past; and in Indian story, for years before a white man trod its soil.

Its name is writ large in the Indian Missions of the Roman Catholic Church, and in the service of her priests under the flag bearing the lilies of France.

It has acknowledged, on its eastern shore, the sovereignty, in turn, of three of the great nations of the modern world; and on its western shore, of two of them.

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It has seen battles, some of undying fame, and decisive of the ownership of vast areas, perhaps of the continent, fought within its limits.

Many times and long has diplomacy exerted all of its arts and of its abilities for its acquisition.

It has played a not unimportant part in the westward extension of civilization and of settlement.

Its name is linked with that of commerce, both on land and water.

It is associated with the sciences, in several paths.

It is prominent, through its reproductions, in the illustrative; and through its achievements, in the mechanical arts.

Its scenic grandeur, and the actions of two sovereign commonwealths, in preserving the surroundings of its main glory for all time for the free use of all mankind, are known of all men.

And, in the literature of the world, and in many tongues, it holds a by no means inconspicuous place.

Indian tradition tells that the aborigines were wont to gaze in awe upon the spray of the Falls, as being the abode of the Great Spirit of Niagara, whom the tribes, from far and near, worshiped; and to whom they offered as sacrifices, by casting into the waters, weapons of the braves, for success in war and in the chase; and fruits of the earth, for the abundance of the crops. In still higher homage, in propitiation of His favor to their race, they annually sacrificed the fairest maiden of the nation, chosen by lot; sending her over the Falls in a white canoe bedecked with fruits and flowers. After death, the chiefs were laid to rest on Goat Island, which "none

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but brave men ever could reach, and which has been called "the most interesting spot in all America." In later days the Neuter Nation held sway over this region, until obliterated, about 1652, by the savage Senecas, who remained "lords of the soil," even under French occupation, until compelled to cede it to Britain, in 1764, as payment for past hostilities.

Priests of the Catholic Church, who daily risked their lives as they carried the Gospel to the Indian tribes in an unknown wilderness, were here during the seventeenth century. In 1626, Father Daillon crossed its stream, "the great river of the Neutrals"; and others, between that date and 1679, when Hennepin and his Brother Recollects, who accompanied the explorer La Salle, stood upon its banks. It is to Father Hennepin that the world owes the earliest description of the Falls, and the first picture thereof. While Champlain, who never saw them, made the first reference to them in literature, just three centuries ago this year; and Father Ragueneau, in 1648, wrote of this "cataract of fearful height"; it is Hennepin's "great and prodigious cadence of waters, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the

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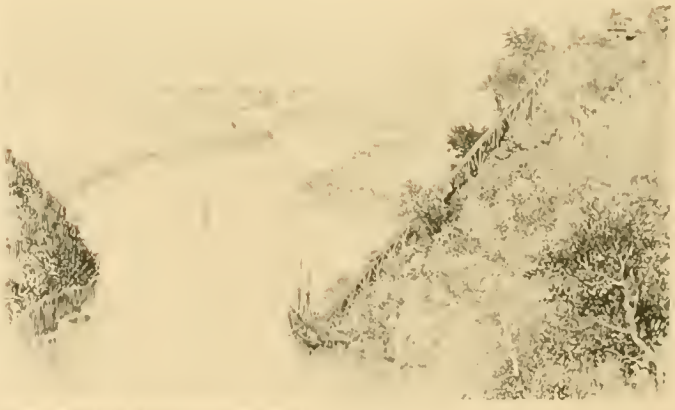
universe does not afford its parallel," that remains even until to-day as the quaintest and best known of all descriptions thereof.

The earlier cross-bearers came singly or by twos. Hennepin and those after him were in the company of armed men. Yet neither the voluntary sufferings of the first nor the enforced teachings of the last wrought any permanent Christian benefits among either Neuters or Senecas.

France, through La Salle's friendly intercourse with the Senecas, first gained a foothold here. After his death, she built by arms, at the mouth of the river, a fort, which British influence soon compelled her to abandon. Four decades later, she built on the same spot a "stone house," in reality a fort, which dominated this region; and gradually enlarged it, until it exceeded in area the Fort Niagara of to-day. In 1759, Britain captured it, and French control passed away forever. 1776 brought the revolt of the Colonists, and when the Revolution ended the title to the eastern shore of



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our river passed to the United States; although not until 1796 did Britain relinquish Fort Niagara, and with it the control of the American frontier. Since then, except for a brief period, during the war of 1812, no flag save that of the Stars and Stripes has ever floated over us.

Wars have raged and bloody battles have been fought upon our soil; the earliest of record, when the Senecas suddenly fell upon the inhabitants of a Neuter village and annihilated them. In after years their winter's siege of Fort DeNonville almost annihilated its garrison, compelled its demolition, and the withdrawal of the French.

In 1759, the thrice-projected British attack on Fort Niagara took form, and an army laid siege to it. A few days of cannonading, with the advantage all on the side of the besiegers, and the relieving force, consisting of all the Frenchmen and Indians that could be hastily gathered in the west, reached it. Sir William Johnson, with his forces in battle array, met and routed them. The fort surrendered and Britain's long dream of its possession was at last fulfilled. Four years later, Pontiac's Great Conspiracy touched this frontier, in the Devil's Hole Massacre; where the Senecas, still friendly to France, ambushed first a British supply train, and

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then the force that hurried to its assistance; nearly one hundred scalped corpses testifying to the precision of their plan and to the exactness of its execution.

The Revolution, in actual warfare, never reached this river, but Fort Niagara was a plague spot to the Colonists. It was the headquarters of Brant, the Butlers and their fiendish crew. There were planned and thence set out those expeditions known as "the border warfare of the Revolution," which wrought death and destruction through western New York and northern Pennsylvania; including the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. The War of 1812 brought devastation to this entire frontier. The mere mention of the battles of Queenston Heights, of Fort George, of Chippawa, of Lundy's Lane, of the two (the one an assault on and the other a sortie from) of Fort Erie; the capture of Fort Niagara, and the burning of every village, and of almost every dwelling along the river, tells the story in skeleton. Lundy's Lane, fought under the glorious light of a summer's moon, on the heights above and only a mile from the Falls, whose roar seemed to be a requiem for the dead, is still famed as a hand-to-hand conflict with appalling casualties in proportion to the numbers engaged. It is further famed, in that nearly one hundred years have failed to decide who won it. We Americans still claim a victory; while our well-beloved Canadian neighbors, being in possession of the site, annually celebrate thereon their ancestors' triumph. And more famous still is that sortie by the Americans from Fort Erie which ended the war in this region; and which has been

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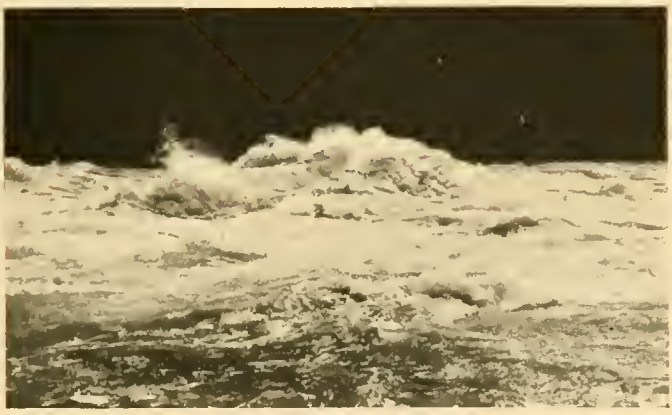
referred to, by Lord Napier, "as the only instance in history where a besieging army was totally routed and dispersed by a single sortie." The most important feature of the Canadian "Patriot" Rebellion of 1837, which culminated in the burning of the steamer "Caroline," nearly involving us in another war with Britain, happened on this frontier; as did also the main events of the Fenian Rebellion of 1866.

The control of the Niagara Region engaged the attention of the diplomats of both France and Britain for many years; from 1680 to 1725, its acquisition was one of the main features of the policies of those governments. France secured it, but Britain promptly compassed her withdrawal. Years afterwards France again acquired it, and held it, in spite of all her rival's threats and wiles. Then began the plannings; on one side to hold it, on the other to oust its possessor. When diplomacy and intrigue had failed, arms were resorted to; and there Britain won. Her diplomacy failed again in dealing



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with her American Colonies. To arms again; but this time Britain lost. The Revolution robbed her of all her American possessions, save what she had torn from France; and even of one-half of what she had thus gained along this river. Even then Britain's diplomacy did not despair. For thirteen years, 1783 to 1796, known in history as the "Hold Over Period," she held five of our forts, Niagara the most important. Only on her evacuation of that fort was the tangible hope of some day reconquering her rebellious Colonies dismissed. Indeed, not until the close of the War of 1812 was it really abandoned.

It has played its part, and an important one, in the extension of civilization and in the settlement of the West. "Niagara is without exception the most important post in America, and secures a greater number of communications, through a more exten-

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sive country, than any other pass in the world," wrote Mr. Wynne, in 1770. It was the great highway between the seaboard and the Mississippi. By its famous portage lay the westward route for all. Under French rule it was secure; her soldiers were there, and Frenchmen were on terms of amity with the western Indian tribes. Under Britain, it was also the favored route. But it lay in the Senecas' country, and they were hostile at heart. So it was fortified. There was a fort at its lower end; between that and the river above the Falls, a distance of seven miles, were eleven block houses, garrisoned and cannoned; at its upper end was Fort Schlosser. It was the best-protected highway in all America. Over it passed an enormous traffic, the trade of half a continent; consisting of boats for the soldiers and trappers on their way to and from Detroit and even points beyond, ammunition and stores of every description for the western posts, and loads of cheap merchandise, to be exchanged by the traders for valuable furs.

With these cargoes went the different classes of men, who thus taught the savages the ways of their white brethren.

Eastward, over the portage, came a steady stream of peltries, gathered over a boundless territory, en route from Detroit, the western metropolis of the fur trade, to New York. Had there been no Niagara Portage — it was secure and it was easy, for by it there was an otherwise unbroken water trip between Oswego and Detroit — the history of the fur trade, and of its semi-settlement of the West, would have told of greater hardships and of slower growth.

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Its name is linked with the commerce of the continent. At a point, five miles above the Falls, where to-day is a village bearing his name, La Salle, in 1679, built the "Griffon," of "sixty tons burthen," the first vessel other than an Indian canoe to float on the upper lakes; the forerunner of the enormous lake commerce of to-day, of which so large a part comes to our frontier. And, in 1764, a British engineer, Captain John Montresor, built, up the Lewiston mountain, from the water's edge to the top of the heights, an inclined plane; which was the first adaptation of the principle of the modern railroad, and therefore entitled to rank as the first railway built in America. It consisted of two parallel lines of tree logs, laid end to end, on stone piers. On the grooved top of each pair of rails ran a car or sled. When loaded with approximate weights, the labor of raising the upgoing one was not so great. Capstans were placed at its upper end, around them passed several turns of a strong rope, whose either end was attached to the cars. Indian labor furnished the motive power, each brave receiving as a day's pay a pint of rum and a plug of tobacco. Over that railway passed a traffic of whose extent, let it be recorded, that at one time, in 1764, no less than 5,000 barrels of provisions alone lay at Fort Schlosser, awaiting shipment to the West.

It is known in the sciences. In geology, its name occurs in the classification of the groups; and there is no better spot at which to study the strata of the rocks, and to learn the formation of the outer crust of our sphere, than in its famous gorge. The Falls have been called the "Sun Clock of the

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Ages," and geologists have repeatedly tried to determine the age of the earth, by deductions as to the cycles of time (varying in estimate from 7,000 to hundreds of thousands of years) it has taken for the Falls to wear their way back through the seven miles of rock from Queenston Heights, where the vast inland sea first broke over the rocky barrier of that confining ridge and where then Niagara was born.

It is also known in botany. The flora of this region is abundant and diversified; the gorge itself offering rare facilities for study, especially in that section immediately below the Falls, where the ever-present moisture of the spray creates unusual conditions of verdure. While on Goat Island, with its eighty acres, it is recorded that there are to be found a greater number of varying botanical species than exist, within an equal area, anywhere else in North America.

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Its name is associated with the arts. In the illustrative, by reason of its many reproductions, it touches every branch. It has been given form, times innumerable, in oils, in water colors, in lithography, in engraving, in every known reproductive process; above all, in photography. It probably is not too much to say, that there is no one spot on earth of which more photographs have been taken than of Niagara.

In the mechanical arts, its connection is too varied to be treated of in a few words. In hydraulics, its reputation is world wide; in civil engineering, especially bridge building, it is by no means unknown; the first bridge to span its gorge (Roebling's) was the marvel of its time, and later ones are not unworthy successors. It is the home of the greatest electrical plant on earth; and as an electrical center and power producer, it is but idle guesswork to foretell to what limits it will expand. That

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it will forever remain the electric center of North America, and that it will lead all other localities, as the choice of manufacturers employing any of the electrolytic processes, or requiring vast units of this power, would seem to be opinions far on the safe side. Thus, through its products, and the inventions by means of which they are achieved, it will be still further linked to these arts.

Of its scenic glories I must not try to write. In adjoining pages, in so far as an entire volume can be condensed into a few lines, it is appropriately referred to. Niagara, in all its summer beauty, lies spread out before our eyes. One beholds it all, and is thankful. Each time that one views it some new attribute appears. It is, in very truth, "The emblem of God's majesty on earth." Many gifted men and women have tried to record their impressions of it. Has any one of them ever been successful? One of the best, probably the shortest, possibly the most eloquent, certainly the most non-descriptive, was that by Fanny Kemble, who merely wrote: "I lifted up mine eyes, and beheld Niagara — Oh, God! Who can describe that sight?"

On account of its scenery our region has played a prominent part in the general literature of the world. It touches it at many points. The foregoing notes show some of them, but by no means all. In poetry, Niagara is not unnamed. In prose, and in many tongues, in works descriptive, scientific, reminiscent (especially of travel), it is a component

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element; even in fiction it is not neglected. A bibliography of Niagara is neither uninteresting nor uninstructive; neither is it short.

All knowledge is recorded in books. And it is at a world-known spot, to which, in some of its many aspects, many references are to be found on the shelves of every library in America, yes, probably, in the world, that the American Library Association is holding its twenty-fifth annual meeting.

The modern history of the Niagara Region began with the primitive Red Man. It ends to-day with the progressive descendant of the Colonist. At the borders of the Cataract, as almost everywhere, the civilization and progress of the latter have swept away every vestige of aboriginal occupation. For the heel of the Anglo-Saxon is on the grave of the Indian, and on his dwelling — by "The Thunder of the Waters."

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THE NEW YORK STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA.

THE disfigurement of the territory in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls, and the exactions and annoyances experienced by visitors, gave rise to the movement for the establishment of the New York State Reservation at Niagara.

In 1869, the conditions which surrounded the Cataract of Niagara were considered by Frederick E. Church, the artist; Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect; Hon. William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Mr. H. H. Richardson, the architect, and others, and remedial measures were proposed and discussed.

At the request of the leaders of the movement, Mr. William Henry Hulbert brought the subject to the attention of the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, and suggested the establishment of an International Park on both sides of the river. The Earl of Dufferin at once became deeply interested in the movement, and in an address at a meeting of the Ontario Society of Artists, held in Toronto, September 26, 1878, he first called public attention to it, in the following words:

"And now, gentlemen, before I sit down, there is another topic to which I would for a moment refer. I am about to confide to you a mission which I think sufficiently connected with your pros-

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perity to justify me in asking your assistance. In your neighborhood there exists, as you are aware, one of the most wondrous, beautiful, and stupendous scenes which the forces of nature have ever constructed. Indeed, so majestic is the subject, that, though many skillful hands have endeavored to transfer it to canvas, few have succeeded in adequately depicting its awe-inspiring characteristics. I allude, of course, to the Falls of Niagara. But I am sure that every one will agree with me in thinking that the pleasure he may have derived from his pilgrimage to so famous a spot, whether as an artist or as a simple tourist, has been miserably marred and defeated by the inconveniences and annoyance he has experienced at the hands of the various squatting interests that have taken possession of every point of vantage at the Falls, who tax the pockets and irritate the nerves of the visitor, and by whom, just at the moment when he is about to give up his whole being for the contemplation of the scene before him, as he is about to feel the inspiration of the natural beauties around him, his imagination and his poetic

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faculties are suddenly shocked and disorganized by a demand for ten cents.

"Some few weeks ago I had the good fortune to meet His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, and I then suggested to him an idea which has been long present to my mind, that the governments of New York and Ontario, or Canada, should combine to acquire whatever rights may have been established against the public and to form around the Falls a small public International Park, not indeed decorative or in any way sophisticated by the penny arts of the landscape gardener, but carefully preserved in the picturesque condition in which it was originally laid out by the hand of Nature."

The credit for the first official act done toward the establishment of the State Reservation, at Niagara, is due to Governor Lucius Robinson of the State of New York.

In a message to the Legislature, January 9, 1879, Governor Robinson referred to the conference with Lord Dufferin, and to the preservation of the scenery of the Falls of Niagara in the following words:

"The civil jurisdiction over the Falls of Niagara, as well as the shores and waters of Niagara River, is divided between the State and the Province of Ontario, Canada. But, in one sense, the sublime exhibition of natural powers there witnessed is the property of the whole world. It is visited by tourists from all quarters of the globe, and it would seem to be incumbent upon both governments to protect such travelers from annoyance on either side. It is, however, well known, and a matter of

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universal complaint, that the most favorable points of observation around the Falls are appropriated for purposes of private profit, while the shores swarm with sharpers, hucksters, and peddlers, who perpetually harass all visitors. In the course of the last summer, in a casual meeting and conversation with Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, he suggested the propriety of some steps on the part of the State of New York and the Province of Ontario to remedy these abuses which he had seen and deeply regretted. His proposition was that a sort of International Park should be established, enclosing a suitable space on each side of the river, from which all the annoyances and vexations referred to should be excluded. Contemplating no attempt at landscape ornamenting in the vain hope of adding to the natural attractions of the Falls, he thought that each government might obtain control of a sufficient area to be kept sacred for the free use of those who, coming there from all parts of the world, desire to view the grand scenery without molestation. He believed that all this could be accomplished at a small expense, each government, of course, retaining jurisdiction of its own proportion of such part, but with a mutual understanding as to the general regulations to be enforced on either side.

"Subsequently, the Governor-General called the attention of the Government of Ontario to the same matter and recommended coöperation with the State of New York in accomplishing the purpose in view. The proper course, if such a plan were deemed advisable, would undoubtedly be the appointment of commissions by both governments to confer together as to its details. Should such a commis-

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sion be appointed by the authorities of Ontario, I recommend that you provide for the appointment of a similar one to consider the subject. There can be no doubt that many persons abstain from visiting the Falls in consequence of the annoyances referred to, nor can there be any reasonable doubt that the removal of these objections would largely increase the number of visitors annually."

May 19, 1879, the Commissioners of the State Survey were instructed, by a joint resolution of the Legislature, "to inquire, consider, and report, what, if any, measures it may be expedient for the State to adopt for carrying out the suggestions contained in the annual message of the Governor with respect to Niagara Falls."

The Commissioners instructed Mr. James T. Gardner, Director of the State Survey, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, to make an examination of the premises and to prepare a plan for consideration. On March 22, 1880, Hon. Horatio Seymour, President of the State Survey Board, transmitted a special report to the Legislature on the preservation of the scenery of the Falls of Niagara; recommending the extinguishment of the private titles to

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certain lands immediately adjacent to the Falls, which the State should acquire by purchase and hold in trust for the people forever.

A bill to authorize the selection of lands for a State Reservation in the village of Niagara Falls was introduced in the Legislature in 1880, and passed the Assembly, but did not pass the Senate. In 1881, a similar bill was introduced in the Assembly by Hon. James Low, then representing the Second District of Niagara County; but, owing to the well-known opposition of Governor Cornell to the project, the measure was abandoned. During the session of 1882, Governor Cornell being yet in office, no effort was made to secure the passage of the Niagara Reservation bill.

In November, 1882, Grover Cleveland was elected Governor. Being a resident of the western part of the State, it was assumed that he was in favor of the preservation of the scenery of the Falls of Niagara. On December 6, 1882, a meeting of gentlemen was held at the residence of Mr. Howard Potter, in New York City, to consider measures for the advancement of the Niagara movement. Addresses were made by Messrs. Olmsted, Potter, Dorsheimer, Norton, Harrison, and others. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Hampden Robb, Buchanan Winthrop, James T. Gardner, J. T. Van

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Rensselaer, and Francis H. Weeks, was appointed to proceed in the matter and to report at a future meeting, which was held at Municipal Hall, No. 67 Madison Avenue, on the evening of January 11, 1883. Mr. D. Willis James presided. The committee, previously appointed, reported in favor of the formation of an association, the object of which should be the preservation of the scenery of the Falls of Niagara, by legislative enactment. The organization was called "The Niagara Falls Association," and the following officers were elected: President, Howard Potter; Vice-Presidents, Daniel Huntington, Geo. William Curtis, Cornelius Vanderbilt; Secretary, Robert Lenox Belknap; Treasurer, Chas. Lanier; Executive Committee, J. Hampden Robb, Buchanan Winthrop, James T. Gardner, J. T. Van Rensselaer, Francis H. Weeks, Robt. W. DeForest; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Harrison.

Invitations to become members were sent out by the president, and soon the membership amounted to 327, mostly residents of New York City and Boston, but including members from many of the cities of the Union, the nearest to Niagara Falls being Hon. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, and the farthest away being Mrs. Brown and Alex. H. Brown, M. D., of London, England. The eighth name upon the list of members is Edward D. Adams, afterward President of the Niagara Falls Power Company. Many women were included in the membership of the association. Each member paid an entrance fee of $10, by which means a fund of $3,270 was accumulated, which was increased by donations. The Niagara Falls Association was

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destined to exercise a great influence in favor of the passage of the Niagara Reservation acts of 1883 and 1885.

A bill, drawn by the direction of the Executive Committee, was introduced by Hon. Jacob F. Miller of New York City, and passed the Assembly and Senate, and on April 30, 1883, was signed by Governor Cleveland and became a law. William Dorsheimer, Sherman S. Rogers, Andrew H. Green, J. Hampden Robb, and Martin B. Anderson were appointed Commissioners, under the act of 1883. On June 9, 1883, they met at Niagara Falls and selected the desired lands. A survey by the State Engineer was ordered, and made under the direction of Thomas Evershed, Division Engineer of the State canals, whose name will be forever associated, not only with the preservation of the scenery of Niagara but with the utilization of Niagara's power.

The making of the survey was a long and difficult work. During the legislative session of 1884, additional legislation, introduced by Hon. George Clinton of Buffalo, was obtained relating to the appraisement. Early in 1884, Luther R. Marsh, Pascal P. Pratt, and Mathew

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Hale, appraisers, were appointed, and the work of appraisal was carried on during the summer months. At its completion their report was made to the Commissioners, and by them submitted to the Supreme Court, by which it was confirmed. The total awards were $1,433,429.50.

When the Legislature of the State of New York convened, in 1885, a bill was introduced providing for the payment of the awards made for the land selected and located by the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. The measure was regarded as a new departure in State policy, and gave rise to great opposition in many sections of the State. Many were of the opinion that the Nation and not the State should adopt measures for the preservation of the scenery of Niagara.

In order to counteract opposition of all kinds, the friends of the movement caused petitions to be circulated in all parts of the State, and forwarded to the Legislature, with letters from eminent men in every walk of life. Addresses were made before the Committees of the Legislature. The press of the State espoused the cause with an enthusiasm that overcame all opposition. On April 30, 1885, the bill establishing the State Reservation at Niagara received the approval of Governor Hill and became a law.

On July 15, 1885, the State Reservation at Niagara was formally opened to the public. The Hon. Erastus Brooks presided at the exercises. The President of the Commission, the Hon. William Dorsheimer, announced the completion of the work of legislation. The Governor of the State of New York, Hon. David B. Hill, accepted the Reserva-

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tion and declared it open to the people forever. The oration of the day was delivered by James C. Carter, Esq., of New York. Addresses were also made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. John Beverly Robinson, and the Attorney General of Ontario, the Hon. Oliver Mowatt.

After the dedication of the Reservation the toll gates were taken away, and buildings large and small, one hundred and fifty in number, which disfigured the river banks and obstructed the view, were removed and, so far as possible, all traces of them obliterated. The number of visitors at once increased to nearly a million in each year, coming and going without disorder of any kind or injury to the property of the State.

Nearly eighteen years have now elapsed since the establishment of the New York State Reservation at Niagara, and the people of the State have had time to judge of the merits or demerits of the new departure in State policy. It is now evident that the removal of the toll gates and fences, and allowing free access to Niagara, was a people's movement of the broadest kind. The Niagara experiment has shown the wisdom of setting aside great natural features of forest, cataract, mountain, and seashore for the common enjoyment of the people.

The State Reservation is an ever-increasing source of gratification and enjoyment. The Falls of Niagara are the crowning feature of our commonwealth.

As the years go by, the people of the State will appreciate, more and more, the value of their most sublime possession.

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THE POWER OF NIAGARA.

THE flood of water that pours down from Lake Erie and, in passing the city, finds its way onward to Lake Ontario, rushing, tumbling, tossing along, has much in it to delight visitors. The chaotic action of the waters, the ripple here and the wild leaps there, the mighty force of the torrent and the unequaled plunge from the higher to the lower level of this wonderful and remarkable river, all have their fascinating features that arouse intense admiration.

Man has diverted a small portion of the flow of the Niagara and applied it to the development of power that has been a material factor in the industrial development of Niagara. This new growth has attained such pleasing proportions that it is recognized as a factor in the general advancement of the country. Thus side by side Nature's creation and the works of man are rival objects of interest between which there is an apparent spirit of harmony, the one pledging itself that, no matter what its development may be, it will never bedim the glory of the cataract.

All will find the power development of Niagara most interesting and instructive. The great works here have been the inspiration for other places on both continents, and here man has erected the most wonderful apparatus ever made by human hands. Its inspection will be a revelation. The oldest source of

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power is a surface canal, 4,400 feet long and 100 feet wide, that runs through the heart of the city, diverting water from the upper river to a basin and forebay located at the edge of the high bank of the lower river. The main power station of this development, which is owned by the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company, is located at the water's edge in the gorge, a short distance below the upper steel arch bridge. Water is conducted from the forebay to the turbines in the station below through huge steel penstocks that stand out from the cliff in column form. There are many wheels, and while viewing the installation a grand idea of the development of power is obtained. The cliff-top is the location of numerous factories and mills, several of which have their individual sources of power. Pretty streams pour from the face of the high bank indicating the individual developments, also forming one of the really picturesque features of Niagara. At present about 50,000 horse-power is being developed by the water of the canal, but this is to be extended to 100,000 horse-power. A new power house is being built at the water's edge in the gorge, and before many months have passed the power output of Niagara will be increased through its operation.

Under the streets of the city, at a depth of nearly 200 feet, there is another torrent rushing from the upper to the lower river. This, too, is a portion of the water man has diverted for power purposes, and it plunges along, in volume nearly double what many notable streams carry, through a brick-lined tunnel that is 21 feet high and 18 feet wide. In length this tunnel is 7,436 feet, and it is built in

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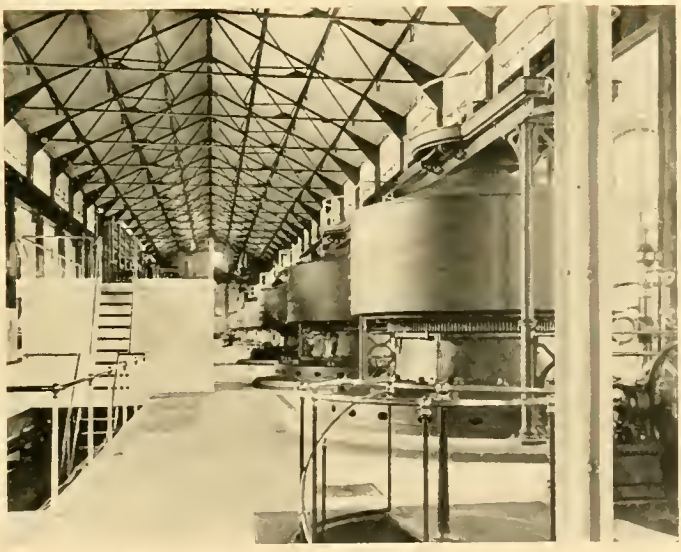
form of a horseshoe. It performs the service of a tail-race in carrying off the water discharged from the mighty turbines in the two great power stations of the Niagara Falls Power Company, located more than a mile back up the river from the brink of the falls. The water from this tunnel is discharged into the lower river just below the upper steel arch bridge, and is plainly visible from Prospect Park.

This great tunnel is a part of the plan of the Niagara Falls Power Company's development. The power houses of this company are two in number, and their installations are unequaled in any part of the world. In perfecting its development, the Niagara Falls Power Company built an inlet canal that diverts a small portion of the flow of the upper river. On each side of this canal a great wheel-pit has been sunk, and at the bottom of these pits the turbines are installed. The wheel-pit under power



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house No. 1 is 424 feet long, 18 feet wide and 178 feet deep, while the pit under power house No. 2 has a length of 463 feet, width of 18 feet, and a depth of 178 feet. These wheel-pits are cut out of solid rock, and are the greatest slots ever sunk in the earth. Water is conveyed from the inlet canal to the turbines at the bottom of the pits through large penstocks or pipes. The power houses are built right over the pits. The beauty of these buildings will command attention. They are built of stone along lines that are architecturally perfect, and their appearance is most pleasing. The turbines in the wheel-pits are connected with the generators in the power stations above by long tube shafts, and by this means the motion of the wheels is communicated to the generators. Briefly stated, the diverted water of the upper river flows into the canal and to the penstocks, down which it rushes upon the turbines, causing them to revolve at high speed. By means of the shaft connection between the turbines and the generators the latter are caused to revolve, generating the electric current that has made, and is making, Niagara famous. The unit of development in these two power stations is 5,000 horse power. In other words, each turbine and connected generator has an output capacity of 5,000 horse power. There are ten units in power house No. 1, making the total output capacity of that station 50,000 horse power, which is believed to be more electric power than is generated under any other single roof in the world. In power house No. 2, the installation of which is nearing completion, there are to be 11 units, or a total of 55,000 horse power. The combined force of these two mammoth and truly

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wonderful stations gives the Niagara Falls Power Company control of the stupendous amount of 105,000 horse power. Estimating man, in full vigor, capable of performing the labor of one-tenth horse power for eight hours a day, it is apparent that it would require ten men to equal each horse power in these stations, or more than 1,000,000 men to equal the mighty force that is generated under these two roofs at Niagara. Man has reached that point in his career where he deems eight hours a day's work. Niagara power is constant. The supply is unlimited. At every hour of the day and night it is on tap, requiring but the simple throwing of a switch to bring it into service. Thus if we were to make three shifts of humanity to work as Niagara works, an army of over 3,000,000 men would be required to keep up the energy represented by this diverted force controlled by man.

From the power houses the generated current is sent in all directions. It operates the trolley cars in

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Buffalo, and between Niagara Falls and Buffalo It gives life to startling industrial features of the Queen City, operating grain elevators, printing establishments, large factories, stretching all the way for miles along the river toward Lake Erie. Lockport also profits by the development at Niagara, and its trolley cars and manufacturing plants are operated by the transmitted current. Over 350 miles of electric railway and 150 industrial establishments are operated by the subtle current, while Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the Tonawandas find in it the source of their illumination. Between Niagara Falls and Buffalo there are three transmission systems, comprising six cables of copper and three of aluminum. These cables are erected on pole lines that stand on private rights of way. The transmission of Niagara power to Buffalo is made at 20,000 volts.

In full view of the big power houses stand factories which have strange products — products that were practically unknown to the United States ere the Niagara development gave them vigor. Niagara Falls leads the world in the manufacture of aluminum, and practically all that is made in the country is the product of the two Niagara plants. Acheson, the electric furnace expert, found Niagara an inspiration. His processes for the manufacture of Carborundum and manufactured graphite are in full operation on the lands of the Niagara Falls Power Company, and his furnace in which Niagara's latest and most wonderful product, Siloxicon, is made is operated by the current from these big stations. The majority of the electro-chemical processes operated at Niagara are kept secret, and it is possible to gain admission to

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but few of the plants. However, their product flows steadily from the pots and furnaces in response to the magical influence of the electric energy of Niagara.

Over on the Canadian side, in the pretty precincts of Victoria Free Park, three other power projects are being hurried to completion. First among these is that of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, controlled by the Niagara Falls Power Company. This company has sunk a great wheel-pit and excavated a tunnel in order to develop a portion of the power of the Horseshoe Fall. The tunnel is 2,200 feet long, and slightly larger than the tunnel on the New York side. The method of development will be identical with that of the Niagara Falls Power Company, the tunnel discharging its flow at the Canadian edge and the base of the Horseshoe Fall. A remarkable feature of this development will be that the unit will be 10,000 horse-power, or double that in service in the big stations on the New York side. The company's output will be about 100,000 horse-power.

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The Ontario Power Company is also the possessor of rights for the development of power on the Canadian side. Its plan is very similar to that of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company on the New York side, in that its station will be located in the gorge at the water's edge. It will stand close up by the Horseshoe Fall, and the water for the operation of the wheels will flow from the upper river, through Victoria Park, through a large covered flume concealed from view.

Another company at work with designs on the power of the famous old waterfall is known as the Toronto and Niagara Power Company. In its development this company has adopted a plan very similar to that of the Canadian Niagara Power Company. It will sink a wheel-pit and dig a tunnel from the pit to the lower river. This company's power house will be located above that of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and its tunnel will seek the lower river right under the river bed, discharging behind the sheet of falling water.

Work on these three last-mentioned projects is now at full headway, and thousands of men are laboring night and day; but, despite this eager onslaught, it should be remembered that the Great Upper Lakes form the reservoir from which the Falls of Niagara receive their supply of water, and that so long as this reservoir keeps full the beauty of Niagara will be unimpaired — a sublime spectacle for future generations to enjoy.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

THE NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE Niagara Falls Public Library can trace its ancestry back to 1814, when an association of citizens started with forty books, what was called, the Grand Niagara Library. In 1838 a tax of $20 was voted for the purchase of books for a district library. This was the beginning of an institution which has occupied several homes. It started its existence in a small recitation room on the first floor of the old Third Street School, but was soon crowded out and moved to the Frontier Mart on Falls Street. It was next found in the Y. M. C. A. room on the upper floor of a building on the corner of Main and Cherry streets. It was shortly moved back to the Frontier Mart on the second floor, then to the upper floor. The next change was to the third floor of Ryan's Block, and from there to a room on the third floor of the Arcade Building. Surely an institution that has made so brave a struggle for existence deserves a permanent home.

The perpetuation of the District School Library was largely due to the untiring efforts of James F. Trott, who molded public sentiment and gratuitously discharged the duties of librarian for fifty years.

On February 1, 1895, the District School Library ceased and the Niagara Falls Public Library opened its doors under the new charter. In 1898 the

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library was moved to the room it now occupies in the Arcade Building.

The library has fallen heir to books from different sources. Some of the books from Suspension Bridge District School Library found a home on our shelves. The children of James F. Trott have started a reference collection in memory of their father, and we have reason to be proud of the Porter Collection of Books Relating to Niagara Falls, the gift of Peter A. Porter. Our books and newspapers for the blind have made several readers happy, and ours was the first library to avail itself of the privileges extended by the New York State Library for the Blind.

In May, 1900, the Branch, which has become a sturdy child of the Library, was opened at the corner of Main Street and Cleveland Avenue. We have also a station at Echota, where books are sent once every week.

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The Library at present numbers about 12,[illegible] volumes and had a circulation last year of 76,148.

On March 8, 1901, Mr. Carnegie numbered us among the fortunate ones to receive a gift of $[illegible],000 for a building, and in October of the same year the city purchased a site on Main Street, corner of Ashland Avenue, a location accessible to all parts of the city, and where our new library building is now nearly completed.

The Niagara Frontier Historical Society will have its home in the new building. An auditorium has been provided, so that library talks, which were so successfully begun in the present library room, may be continued under more favorable conditions. In a growing city like Niagara Falls there is no limit to the possibilities of its library.

The library hours are from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. on week days and on Sunday afternoons, for reading, from 2 until 6.

The Branch hours are from 1 until 5.30 and from 7 until 9 P. M.

BUFFALO LIBRARIES.

Buffalo is easily accessible from Niagara Falls, either by the numerous trains of the New York Central or by the trolley road. Round trip fifty cents. The Buffalo Libraries and other public institutions are ready to receive the members of the A. L. A. at any time, but *Buffalo Day is Saturday, June 27th.*

Both roads run parallel with the river and before reaching Buffalo pass through Echota, the Power Company's village; La Salle, where the explorer

built the first boat to sail the great lakes, Gratwick, North Tonawanda, and Tonawanda, all lumber markets.

BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Buffalo Public Library Building. Buffalo Public Library, Society of Natural Sciences, Fine Arts Academy. Washington Street — one block from Main Street — facing Lafayette Square, on which stands the Soldiers' Monument. Leave the New York Central road at Terrace Station. Five minutes' walk. Niagara Falls trolley at terminus.

While the Buffalo Public Library is but six years old, its collections and its history began as far back as 1816 — but two years after the village of Buffalo had been burned by the British and their Indian allies. In 1836 the Young Men's Association was formed and absorbed the older library associations. In 1864 this association bought the property which is still held by the Buffalo Library, upon which the Hotel Iroquois now stands — a large part of the purchase money having been raised by a popular subscription. The Young Men's Association became the Young Men's Library, and in 1886 the Buffalo Library.

In 1884, another large amount being raised by popular subscription for a fireproof building, the present building was erected, and its doors were opened in January, 1887.

In 1897 the Buffalo Public Library was organized by a contract between the City of Buffalo and the Buffalo Library. The building was remodeled and thrown open as a free public library on September 2, 1897.

The last annual report showed that the library contained 188,846 bound volumes and the circulation for 1902 was 1,094,863. Outside the main building, books are circulated through the William Ives Branch, two depositories in settlement houses, ten delivery stations, and 598 grade libraries in thirty-two grammar schools.

Basement.— Department of schools and traveling libraries.

First floor.— Delivery room, Autograph room, Open-shelf room, Reference room, Stacks, Office and Catalogue room.

Second floor.— Periodical room, Children's rooms.

The Newspaper room is in a separate building adjoining the Library building.

GROSVENOR LIBRARY.

Grosvenor Library, corner of Franklin and Eagle streets, fifteen minutes' walk from Lafayette Square. From the Erie or New York Central stations take Main Street, Bidwell Street, or Elmwood Avenue cars. From Niagara Falls trolley, transfer at Lafayette Square to corner of Main and Eagle streets, walking one square, passing between St. Louis R. C. Church and the Teck Theater.

A free reference library founded by Mr. Seth Grosvenor, a prominent merchant who came to Buffalo from Connecticut in 1811. He died in New York, a bachelor, in 1857, leaving several public benefactions. For the establishment of a "library of reference in the City of Buffalo," he

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left $30,000, the increase of which was to be used in the purchase of books and $10,000 for the erection of a building. The city was to provide for the running expenses, and it doubled the building fund at that time. The Library occupied rented quarters for twenty-five years, and the building fund increased. In 1895 its present building was erected at a cost of $100,000. When the Buffalo Public Library was established a liberal provision was made by the city for the maintenance of the Grosvenor Library. In 1897 a new catalogue was commenced, which is now well advanced toward completion. The Grosvenor has about 65,000 volumes, and is open to the public week days from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M. Sundays.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Buffalo Historical Society. Leave the New York Central at the Black Rock Station, taking Forest Avenue Car and transfer at Fernwood Avenue north. Buffalo State Hospital on the left. Now building (The Albright Gallery) for the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy on the right. From down town take Elmwood Cars direct.

The building of the Buffalo Historical Society was erected jointly by the Society, the City of Buffalo and the State of New York, at a cost of $200,000, and was used as the State Building during the Pan-American Exposition. The Buffalo Historical Society was organized in 1862. Its library — free reference — contains 12,000 bound volumes and 8,000 pamphlets, largely local history, town history, genealogy, and general Americana.

The Society is also custodian of the Lord Library, owned by the City of Buffalo, consisting of

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10,500 volumes of theology, incunabula and belle lettres. The private library (1,500 volumes) of Millard Fillmore is also in the possession of this Society. The Historical Society museum is made up of collections of relics of Buffalo and Western New York from the pioneer days and of the various American wars; the James' collection of coins; the Greene Oriental and Egyptian collection; the Francis' Lincoln collection, etc.

Free lectures are given every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock.

THE BUFFALO CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Buffalo Catholic Institute. Corner of Main and Virginia streets, one block north of Grosvenor Library.

The Buffalo Catholic Institute (1866) is a subscription circulating library of about 11,000 books. It is free to all for reference, and issues without charge members' tickets to the pupils of the R. C. parochial schools, academies, and colleges.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was founded at Philadelphia on October 6, 1876, with a membership of sixty-four. It was incorporated December 10, 1879. Up to April 15, 1903, 2,768 members have been enrolled, and the present membership numbers 1,260. It has held twenty-four conferences, and has twice participated in an international conference at London. It aims by organization to effect needed reforms and improvements; by coöperation, to lessen the labor and expense of library administration; by discussion, to utilize the experiments and experience of the profession; by meetings, to promote acquaintance and *esprit de corps*. Anyone engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual fee of $2.

It is interesting to note that of the sixty-four who organized the Association, fifteen are still active members. Of these, Mr. C. A. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, has the highest record of attendance in the Association, having been present at twenty-one conferences.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

PROGRAMME.

President, Dr. J. K. Hosmer,
Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr.,
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.

Treasurer, Gardner M. Jones,
Public Library, Salem, Mass.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 22–27, 1903.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME.

Monday, June 22d.

3.00 P. M. Meeting of Council.
8.00 P. M. First general session.
Informal reception by local committee and officers.
Dancing later.

Tuesday, June 23d.

9.30 A. M. Second general session.
Announcements by the secretary.
Announcements by the local committee.
The New York State Reservation, Hon. F. V. Welch.
Reports of officers and committees.
Secretary.
Treasurer.
Trustees of endowment fund.
Finance committee.
Co-operation with N. E. A.
Foreign documents.
Public documents.
International co-operation.
Title pages and indexes to periodicals.
Publishing board.

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Afternoon. Free time, sightseeing, committee meetings, etc.

8. P. M. Third general session.

Address of greeting, and remarks on Niagara in literature, Peter A. Porter.

Response by the president.

President's address.

Address, Goldwin Smith.

Wednesday, June 27th.

9.30 A. M. Fourth general session.

Business and announcements.

Committee reports.

A. L. A. exhibit at Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Discussion.

Handbook of American libraries.

Postal and express rates for libraries. Discussion.

Libraries and the book trade.

Report of A. L. A. Committee.

Statement by publisher, Mr. W. F. Zimmerman.

Statements from librarians speaking for small libraries.

2.30 P. M. Simultaneous meetings as follows:

Children's Librarians' Section, first session, Cataract House.

National Association of State Librarians, first session, Cataract House.

Bibliographical Society of Chicago, International Hotel.

Trustees' Section, Cataract House.

8.30 P. M. Simultaneous meetings as follows:

National Association of State Librarians, second session, Cataract House.

Catalogue Section, Cataract House.

Round table meeting on topics of interest to small libraries, Miss Beatrice Winser, *Chairman*, Cataract House.

Library school reunions, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Council meeting, 7.30, Cataract House.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

Tuesday, [illegible] 1903.

9.30 A. M. Fifth general session.

Library training, considered as follows:

Report of A. L. A. Committee.

Statement of action taken by Western Library Meeting, A. H. Hopkins.

Library training as viewed by:

1. Trustees employing assistants, Geo. A. Macbeth.

2. Students with library experience both before and after training, Miss Frances Rathbone.

Western library commission or summer schools, Miss L. E. Stearns.

3. Librarians who have employed both trained and untrained help, Miss Anne Wallace, F. P. Hill.

4. The new library school at Cleveland, W. H. Brett.

Library administration:

Report of A. L. A. committee.

Essentials of a library report, Miss Doren, Mr. Foster, Mr. Gaillard.

Weak points in library statistics, Mr. Bostwick, Miss Stearns.

National Association of State Librarians, third session, Cataract House.

2.30 P. M. Simultaneous meetings as follows:

College Section, Cataract House.

State Library Commissions Section, first session, Cataract House.

Children's Librarians' Section, second session, International Hotel.

8.00 P. M. Sixth general session.

Fiction in public libraries, Mr. Dana, Miss Lord, Mr. Bostwick, Dr. Steiner.

Greater freedom in the use of books. Discussion opened by E. W. Gaillard.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

Commercial connection of libraries: their influence upon and relations to the public library. Discussion.

Duplicate payment collections of popular books. Discussion.

Friday, July 26th.

9.30 A. M. Seventh general session.

Announcements. [Annual] election of officers during this morning.]

Unfinished business.

Centralization of library activities.

A library institute, or general headquarters for the A. L. A., George Iles.

Discussion. Messrs. Anderson, Canfield, Bowker, Richardson, Crunden.

What individual libraries are doing. Library of Congress, Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Cleveland Public Library, Buffalo Public Library, A. L. A. Publishing Board, etc.

Summary: Dangers and advantages of centralization.

Afternoon. Council meeting, Cataract House.

Committee meetings.

State Library Commissions Section, second session, Cataract House.

8.30 P. M. Eighth general session.

Announcements.

Unfinished business.

Report of election tellers.

Report of Council to Association.

Report of Resolutions Committee.

Address, Albert Shaw.

Paper. What Canadian libraries are doing.

Paper: Southern libraries, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn.

Saturday, July 27th.

Visits to Buffalo, or departure on post-conference trip.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

PROGRAMME OF COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION, THURSDAY, JUNE 25TH.

Subject: "The treatment of books according to the amount of their use."

Papers have been promised by Dr. Canfield, Columbia University Library; Mr. W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library; Mr. W. E. Foster, Providence Public Library, and Professor E. D. Burton, University of Chicago. The discussion will be opened by Messrs. H. L. Elmendorf, J. T. Gerould, C. H. Gould, George F. Harris, and E. C. Richardson.

The text for the papers and discussion will be President Eliot's suggestion for the joint storage of books little used, but many other phases of the subject will be considered, including the effect of "selected libraries" upon the demand for free access to the stack, the relation of departmental and group libraries to the main library, etc.

PROGRAMME OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION.

Chairman, MARY E. DOUSMAN.

First Session, June 24th.

Secretary's report.
Reports of committees.
Children's books of 1902:
Miss Harriet H. Stanley, Brookline, Mass.
Discussion led by Miss Abby E. Sargent, Medford, Mass., J. C. Dana, Newark, N. J.
Question box. Conducted by Miss L. E. Stearns.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

Second Session, June 25th

Classification and cataloguing of children's books.

Miss Mildred A. Collar, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Discussion led by Miss Margaret Mann, University of Illinois Library; Miss Catherine S. Tibbitts, Cleveland, O.

The youngest children and their books

Miss Caroline Burnite, Carnegie Library of Pittsburg.

Discussion led by Miss Effie L. Power, Cleveland, O., Mrs. Mary E. Root, Providence, R. I.; Miss Electra C. Doren, Dayton, O.

PROGRAMME OF A. L. A. CATALOGUE SECTION.

First Session.

Cataloguing of public documents, U. S. and foreign, by Miss A. R. Hasse, followed by discussion.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board's cards for British documents, form of headings chosen, etc.

Printed cards of the Library of Congress

Their various uses and practical difficulties experienced in their use.

Printed analyticals.

Printed reference cards.

Cards for series, government documents.

Adaptation of printed to manuscript cards, and *vice versa*.

Consideration of points raised at Atlantic City meetings of Advisory Committee on Catalogue Rules.

Second Session.

Alphabeting.

Cataloguing of illustrations.

Unused Christian names.

Question drawer.

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Hon. Thomas V. Welch, *President*; R. A. Taylor, *Secretary*; George G. Shepard, *Treasurer*; Mrs. Adele B. Barnum, *Librarian*.

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Hon. Thomas V. Welch, *Chairman*; Mrs. Adele B. Barnum, *Secretary*; Hon. John M. Hancock, *Mayor*; Mr. Walter L. Brown, Buffalo; Hon. Peter A. Porter, Buffalo; Eugene Cary, Frederick K. Paddock, George G. Shepard, R. A. Taylor, William B. Rankine, W. E. Tuttle, E. F. Olmsted, E. R. White, E. T. Williams, E. H. Perry, B. B. Dennison.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Committee on Purchasing Hints.

E. F. Olmsted, W. E. Tuttle, Mrs. Adele B. Barnum, Peter A. Porter.

Badge Committee.

George G. Shepard, Mrs. Adele B. Barnum, Walter L. Brown.

Hotel Rooming Committee.

Hon. T. V. Welch, Mrs. Adele B. Barnum, E. H. Perry, H. W. Isaacs.

Committee on Railroad Rates.

Frederick K. Paddock, Walter L. Brown, B. B. Dennison.

Press Committee.

E. T. Williams, E. R. White.

Bureau of Information.

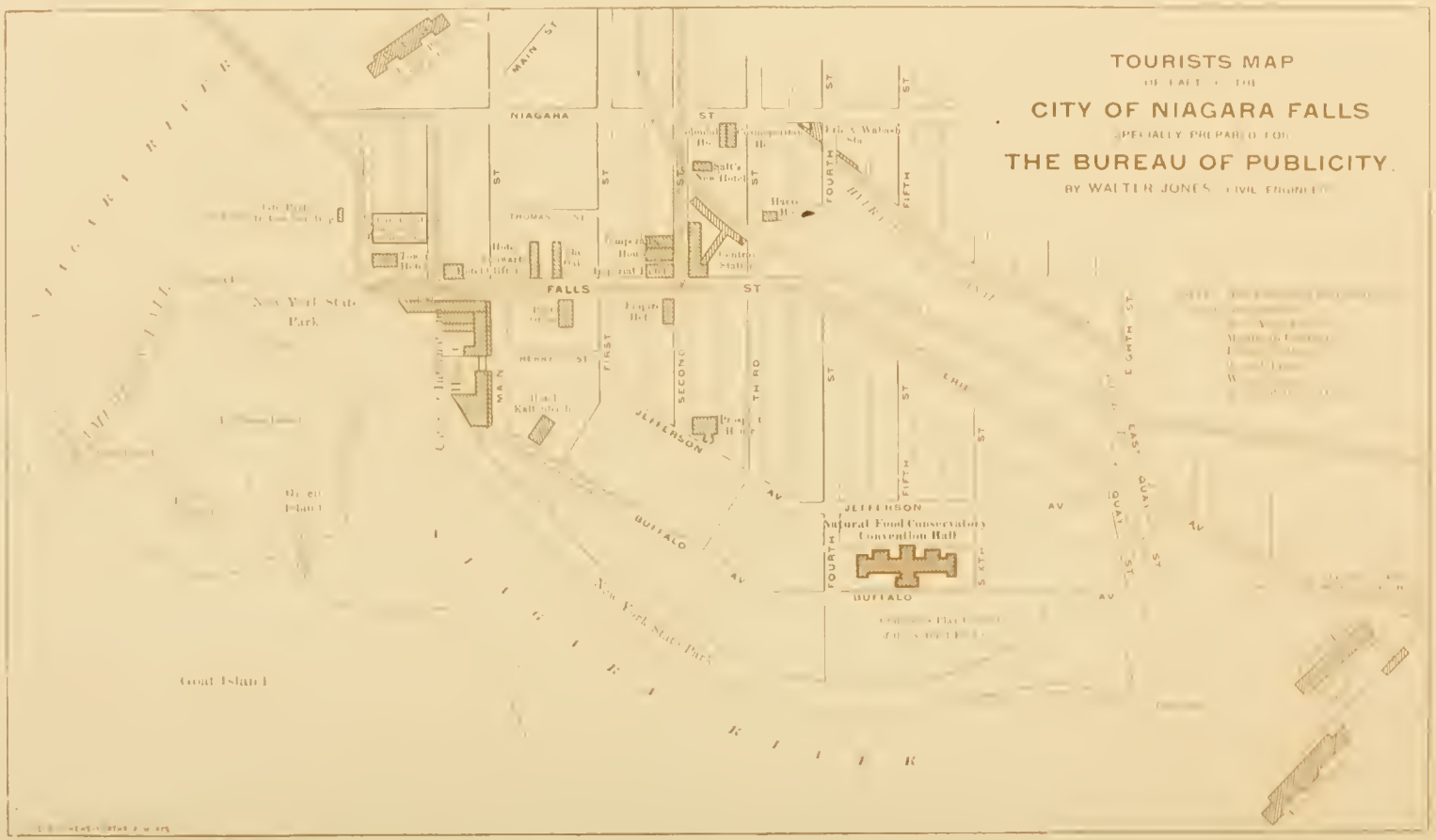
E. F. Olmsted.

Finance Committee.

Eugene Cary, Hon. John M. Hancock, Peter A. Porter, William B. Rankine.

Reception Committee.

Hon. T. V. Welch, *Chairman*.


TOURISTS MAP
CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS
THE BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.
NIAGARA
FALLS
MAIN ST
THOMAS ST
HENRY ST
FIRST
SECOND
THIRD
FOURTH
FIFTH
SIXTH
EIGHTH
JEFFERSON
BUFFALO
AV
EAST QUAY ST
New York State Park
Goat Island
Natural Food Conservatory Convention Hall
Salt's New Hotel
Hotel Kaltenbach
Prospect House
Eagle Hotel
Harris Hotel
Central Station
Erie & Wabash Sta

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Public Building,
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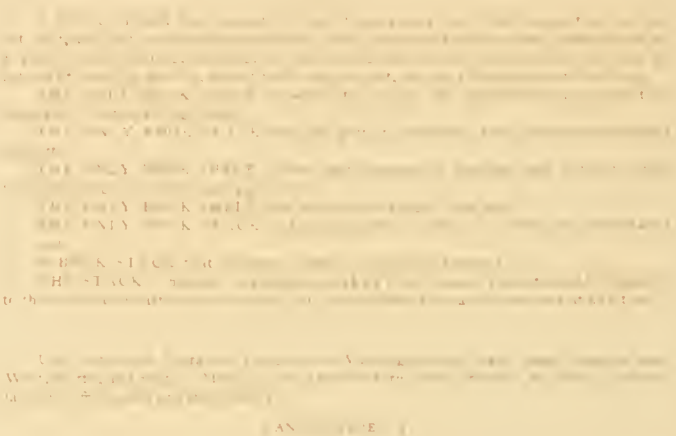

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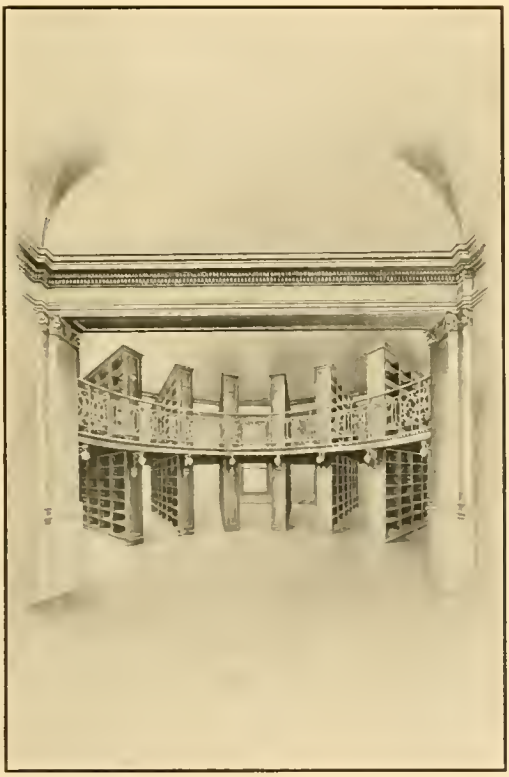

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